

BETTI POSETS AND THE STANLEY DEPTH

LUKAS KATTHÄN

ABSTRACT. Let S be a polynomial ring and let $I \subseteq S$ be a monomial ideal. In this short note, we propose the conjecture that the Betti poset of I determines the Stanley projective dimension of S/I or I . Our main result is that this conjecture implies the Stanley conjecture for I , and it also implies that

$$\text{sdepth } S/I \geq \text{depth } S/I - 1.$$

Recently, Duval et al. found a counterexample to the Stanley conjecture, and their counterexample satisfies $\text{sdepth } S/I = \text{depth } S/I - 1$. So if our conjecture is true, then the conclusion is best possible.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let S be a polynomial ring and $I \subseteq S$ a monomial ideal. In this note we consider the *Stanley depth* of S/I and of I , which is a combinatorial invariant. We refer the reader to [PSFTY09] for a short introduction to the subject and to [Her13] for a comprehensive survey.

The *lcm-lattice* L_I of a monomial ideal $I \subseteq S$ is the lattice of all least common multiples of subsets of the minimal generators of I . It is known that the isomorphism type of L_I determines the projective dimension of I , cf. [GPW99]. Further, the *Betti poset* $\mathcal{B}(I) \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ is the poset of all multidegrees in which S/I has non-vanishing Betti numbers. It is known that the Betti poset is a subposet of L_I and it is determined by the latter. Recently, Tchernev and Varisco [TV15], and also Clarke and Mapes [CM14b] showed that Betti poset already determines the projective dimension of I , in fact, it even determines the full structure of the minimal free resolution. In [IKMF14], Ichim, the author and Moyano Fernández showed that the Stanley projective dimension of S/I and I are determined by the isomorphism type of L_I as well. Here, the *Stanley projective dimension* of a module M can be defined as $\text{spdim } M = \dim S - \text{sdepth } M$. In the present paper, we propose the following extension of that result:

Conjecture 2.4. *The Betti poset of a monomial ideal I determines the Stanley projective dimension of S/I and I .*

More precisely, if $I \subseteq S$ and $I' \subseteq S'$ are two monomial ideals in two polynomial rings S and S' such that $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$, then it holds that $\text{spdim}_S S/I = \text{spdim}_{S'} S'/I'$ and $\text{spdim}_S I = \text{spdim}_{S'} I'$.

The significance of this conjecture stems from the following result:

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Theorem 3.1. *If 2.4 is true, then for any monomial ideal $I \subset S$, it holds that*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sdepth } S/I &\geq \text{depth } S/I - 1 \quad \text{and} \\ \text{sdepth } I &\geq \text{depth } I. \end{aligned}$$

The original motivation for the research on the Stanley depth is the Stanley conjecture [Sta82, Conjecture 5.2], which asserts that $\text{sdepth } M \geq \text{depth } M$ for every \mathbb{Z}^n -graded finitely generated S -module M . Very recently, the Stanley conjecture was disproven by Duval, Goeckner, Klivans and Martin [DGKM15]. Indeed, these authors construct a monomial ideal I in some polynomial ring S , such that

$$\text{sdepth } S/I = \text{depth } S/I - 1.$$

Thus, our 2.4 would imply the Stanley conjecture for ideals, and it would give the best-possible bound for the Stanley depth of cyclic modules S/I .

We also show that 2.4 can be reduced to the following special case:

Conjecture 3.5. *Let $I \subset S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a squarefree monomial ideal, let further $I' := (I : x_n)$ and assume that $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$. Then it holds that $\text{sdepth } S/I = \text{sdepth } S/I'$, or equivalently $\text{spdim } S/I = \text{spdim } S/I'$. Similarly, it holds that $\text{sdepth } I = \text{sdepth } I'$, or equivalently $\text{spdim } I = \text{spdim } I'$.*

This note is structured as follows. In Section 2 we review some background necessary for stating 2.4. Also, we add some remarks about this conjecture. In the subsequent Section 3 we provide the proof of Theorem 3.1 and of the equivalence of 2.4 with 3.5. Finally, in Subsection 3.3 we show that a weak version of 2.4 holds for generic ideals.

2. STATEMENT OF THE CONJECTURE

Throughout the paper, let \mathbb{K} denote some fixed field. By S and S' we denote polynomial rings over \mathbb{K} , which we always consider with the fine grading.

2.1. The Stanley depth. Consider the polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ endowed with the fine \mathbb{Z}^n -grading. Let M be a finitely generated (multi-)graded S -module, and let $m \in M$ be a homogeneous element. Let $Z \subset \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ be a subset of the set of indeterminates of S . The $\mathbb{K}[Z]$ -submodule $m\mathbb{K}[Z]$ of M is called a *Stanley space* of M if $m\mathbb{K}[Z]$ is a free $\mathbb{K}[Z]$ -module. A *Stanley decomposition* of M is a finite family

$$\mathcal{D} = (\mathbb{K}[Z_i], m_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$$

in which $Z_i \subset \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ and $m_i\mathbb{K}[Z_i]$ is a Stanley space of M for each $i \in \mathcal{I}$ with

$$M \cong \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{I}} m_i\mathbb{K}[Z_i]$$

as a multigraded \mathbb{K} -vector space. This direct sum carries the structure of an S -module and has therefore a well-defined depth. The *Stanley depth* of M , $\text{sdepth } M$, is defined to be the maximal depth of a Stanley decomposition of M . Similarly, the

Stanley projective dimension $\text{spdim } M$ of M is defined as the minimal projective dimension of a Stanley decomposition of M . Note that

$$\text{spdim } M + \text{sdepth } M = n$$

by the Auslander-Buchsbaum formula.

In the sequel, we will concentrate on modules which are either cyclic S/I or ideals $I \subset S$. In this case, Herzog, Vladioiu and Zheng [HVZ09] provide a convenient alternative description of the Stanley depth in terms of interval partitions. Note that there is no known relation between $\text{spdim } S/I$ and $\text{spdim } I$.

2.2. The lcm-lattice and the Betti poset. Let $I \subset S$ be a monomial ideal. The *lcm-lattice* L_I of I is the lattice of all least common multiples of subsets of the minimal generators of I , together with a minimal element $\hat{0}$.

The following two results by Gasharov, Peeva and Welker, resp. Ichim, the author and Moyano Fernández connect the lcm-lattice with projective dimension and the Stanley projective dimension.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $I \subset S$ and $I' \subset S'$ be two monomial ideals. If there exists a surjective join-preserving map $L_I \rightarrow L_{I'}$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pdim } S'/I' &\leq \text{pdim } S/I, \text{ and} & [\text{GPW99}] \\ \text{spdim } S'/I' &\leq \text{spdim } S/I. & [\text{IKMF14}] \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding statements hold as well for I and I' instead of S/I and S'/I' . In particular, the isomorphism type of L_I determines both the projective dimension and the Stanley projective dimension of both S/I and I .

Here, $\text{pdim } M$ denotes the projective dimension of M . For any given finite atomistic lattice L , one can find a monomial ideal $I \subseteq S$ in some polynomial ring such that $L \cong L_I$, cf. [Pha05; Map13; IKMF14]. The preceding theorem thus implies that the invariants $\text{pdim}_Q L := \text{pdim } S/I$, $\text{pdim}_I L := \text{pdim } I$, $\text{spdim}_Q L := \text{spdim } S/I$ and $\text{spdim}_I L := \text{spdim } I$ do not depend on the choice of I . The subscripts Q and I stand for “quotient” and “ideal”, respectively.

We denote by $\beta_{i,m}^S(S/I) := \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \text{Tor}_i^S(S/I, \mathbb{K})_m$ the multigraded Betti number of S/I over S in homological degree i and multidegree m . It is known that the Betti numbers can be computed in terms of the lcm-lattice by the following formula, cf. [GPW99, Theorem 2.1]:

$$\beta_{i,m}^S(S/I) = \begin{cases} \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \tilde{H}_{i-2}(L_{<m}; \mathbb{K}) & \text{if } m \in L_I, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Here, $\tilde{H}_{i-2}(L_{<m}; \mathbb{K})$ denotes the reduced simplicial homology of the order complex of $L_{<m} \setminus \{\hat{0}_L\} = \{n \in L \setminus \{\hat{0}_L\} : n < m\}$. Motivated by this formula, the *Betti poset* was introduced in [CM14a].

Definition 2.2. Let L be a finite atomistic lattice. The *Betti poset* of L is the subset

$$\mathcal{B}(L) := \{m \in L : \tilde{H}_{i-2}(L_{<m}; \mathbb{K}) \neq 0 \text{ for some } i\}.$$

Note that $\mathcal{B}(L)$ might depend on \mathbb{K} . If $I \subseteq S$ is a monomial ideal, then we set $\mathcal{B}(I) := \mathcal{B}(L_I)$.

It turns out that the Betti poset of a monomial ideal contains the same homological information about the ideal as the lcm-lattice:

Theorem 2.3 (Theorem 5.3 of [TV15], Theorem 2.1 of [CM14b]). *The Betti poset $\mathcal{B}(I)$ of a monomial ideal $I \subseteq S$ determines the structure of the minimal free resolution of S/I . In particular, it determines the Betti numbers and the projective dimension of S/I .*

Given these results, it seems natural to ask whether the part of Theorem 2.1 concerning the Stanley projective dimension also extends to the Betti poset:

Conjecture 2.4. *The Betti poset of a monomial ideal I determines the Stanley projective dimension of S/I and I .*

More precisely, if $I \subseteq S$ and $I' \subseteq S'$ are two monomial ideals in two polynomial rings S and S' such that $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$, then it holds that $\text{spdim}_S S/I = \text{spdim}_{S'} S'/I'$ and $\text{spdim}_S I = \text{spdim}_{S'} I'$.

Remark 2.5. (1) 2.4 seems a natural conjecture to us, and we have some evidence for it. Nevertheless, we are far from being convinced that this conjecture really holds. Moreover, it is possible that 2.4 holds for S/I but not for I , or vice versa. In the sequel, all statements about quotients S/I depend only on the part of 2.4 concerning quotients, and similarly all statements about ideals I depend only on the other part of 2.4.

(2) We know from [IKMF16] that $\text{pdim } S/I = \text{spdim } S/I$ for all ideals with up to five generators. Hence 2.4 holds for quotients of those ideals. Similarly, using the complete enumeration of lcm-lattices of ideals with four generators in [IKMF16], we verified 2.4 for ideals with up to four generators.

(3) As mentioned above, the counterexample to the Stanley conjecture by Duval et al satisfies $\text{sdepth } S/I = \text{depth } S/I - 1$. Given Theorem 3.1 below, one could try to amplify the defect to also obtain a counterexample to 2.4. One possibility would be to consider $S/I \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} S/I$. However, while the depth is additive under this operation, the Stanley depth is only superadditive, i.e.,

$$\text{sdepth } M \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} N \geq \text{sdepth } M + \text{sdepth } N$$

for S -modules M, N , see [BKU10, Proposition 2.10] or also [Rau10, Theorem 3.1]. So this does not immediately yields counterexamples to our conjecture.

3. DISCUSSION OF THE CONJECTURE

3.1. An important consequence. In this section we prove the following result.

Theorem 3.1. *If 2.4 is true, then for any monomial ideal $I \subset S$, it holds that*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sdepth } S/I &\geq \text{depth } S/I - 1 \quad \text{and} \\ \text{sdepth } I &\geq \text{depth } I. \end{aligned}$$

Before we give the proof of Theorem 3.1, we collect some statements that we will use. If L is atomistic lattice and $a \in L$, then the *rank* of a is the number of atoms below it. Further, recall that an element $a \in L$ is called *meet-irreducible* if it cannot be written as a meet of two elements b, c which are distinct from a . If $a \in L$ is meet-irreducible, then the subposet $L \setminus \{a\}$ is again a lattice. The following is a special case of [Kat15, Lemma 6.4].

Lemma 3.2. *Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$, L be a finite atomistic lattice and $a \in L$ meet-irreducible. If $\text{rk } a < 2p$, then it holds that $\text{spdim}_I L \leq \max\{p, \text{spdim}_I L \setminus \{a\}\}$.*

Recall that the *length* $\ell = \ell(L)$ of a finite poset L equals the maximal length of a strictly ascending chain $l_0 < l_1 < \dots < l_\ell$ in L .

Theorem 3.3 (Corollary 2.5, [KSF15]). *For a finite atomistic lattice L , it holds that*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{spdim}_Q L &\leq \ell(L) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{spdim}_I L &\leq \ell(L) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

The following proposition summarizes several results of [Kat15] in a form which is suitable for the present purpose.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $I \subseteq S$ be a monomial ideal and let $p := \text{pdim } S/I$. Then there exists a monomial ideal $I' \subseteq S'$ in some polynomial ring S' which satisfies the following properties:*

- (1) $\text{pdim } S'/I' = \text{pdim } S/I$ and (thus) $\text{pdim } I' = \text{pdim } I$,
- (2) $\text{spdim } S'/I' \geq \text{spdim } S/I$ and $\text{spdim } I' \geq \text{spdim } I$,
- (3) the length of $\mathcal{B}(I')$ is p , and finally
- (4) $\mathcal{B}(I')$ is the face poset of an acyclic simplicial complex.

Proof. Let k be the number of generators of I . Consider the set \mathcal{L} of isomorphism classes of atomistic lattices with k atoms. This is a finite poset, where the order is given by setting $L \geq L'$ if there is a surjective join-preserving map $L \rightarrow L'$. Consider the subposet $\mathcal{L}(p) \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ of all lattices L such that $\text{pdim}_Q L = p$. Clearly, $L_I \in \mathcal{L}(p)$. As this is a finite poset, we can find a maximal element $L' \in \mathcal{L}(p)$ with $L' \geq L_I$. Such a lattice is called *maximal* in [Kat15]. Let further $I' \subset S'$ be a monomial ideal with $L_{I'} = L'$. By construction, it holds that $\text{pdim } S'/I' = \text{pdim } S/I$, and by Theorem 2.1 it holds that $\text{spdim } S'/I' \geq \text{spdim } S/I$ and $\text{spdim } I' \geq \text{spdim } I$.

For the remaining parts of the claim we recall the description of the maximal lattices from [Kat15]. By the Theorems 4.3 and 4.5 of [Kat15], there exists a $(p-1)$ -dimensional simplicial complex Δ on k vertices whose $(p-2)$ -skeleton is complete and which is \mathbb{K} -acyclic, such that

$$L' \cong \{F \subseteq [k] : \Delta|_F \text{ is } \mathbb{K}\text{-acyclic}\}.$$

Further, the Betti poset of I' coincides with the face poset of Δ (cf. [Kat15, Corollary 4.4]). So the last claim follows and for the penultimate claim we note that $\ell(\mathcal{B}(I')) = \dim \Delta + 1 = p$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let $p := \text{pdim } S/I$. We may replace the ideal I by the ideal I' of Proposition 3.4 without changing the validity of the claim. Let $L' := \mathcal{B}(I') \cup \{\hat{1}\}$, where $\hat{1}$ is a new maximal element. By part (4) of Proposition 3.4, L' is an atomistic lattice with $\mathcal{B}(L') = \mathcal{B}(I')$. So we can find another monomial ideal $I'' \subset S''$ in some polynomial ring with $L_{I''} = L'$. By our assumption on 2.4, it follows that $\text{spdim } S'/I' = \text{spdim } S''/I''$ and $\text{spdim } I' = \text{spdim } I''$.

Note that the length of L' equals $p+1$. Hence, using Theorem 3.3 we can conclude that

$$\text{spdim } S'/I' = \text{spdim } S''/I'' \leq \ell(L') = p+1 = \text{pdim } S'/I' + 1.$$

So the claim for S'/I' is proven.

It remains to show the claim for I' . If $p = 2$, then it holds that $\text{sdepth } I' \geq \text{depth } I'$ by [Kat15, Corollary 7.2] (see also [KSF15, Lemma 4.3]). So we may assume that $p > 2$. We will use Lemma 3.2. For this, note that L' is a graded poset of rank $p+1$. Hence every element $a \in L'$ of rank p is meet-irreducible. Further, $p > 2$ implies that $\text{rk } a = p < 2(p-1)$.

So we conclude with Lemma 3.2 that $\text{spdim}_1 L' \leq \max(p-1, \text{spdim}_1 L' \setminus \{a\})$. Iterating this procedure, we can remove all elements of rank p from L' and obtain a lattice \tilde{L} of length p . In conclusion, we have that

$$\text{spdim } I' = \text{spdim}_1 L' \leq \max(p-1, \text{spdim}_1 \tilde{L}) \leq \max(p-1, \ell(\tilde{L})-1) = p-1 = \text{pdim } I'.$$

□

3.2. An explicit version of the conjecture. We believe that the following more explicit formulation might be helpful in proving 2.4.

Conjecture 3.5. *Let $I \subset S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a squarefree monomial ideal, let further $I' := (I : x_n)$ and assume that $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$. Then it holds that $\text{sdepth } S/I = \text{sdepth } S/I'$, or equivalently $\text{spdim } S/I = \text{spdim } S/I'$. Similarly, it holds that $\text{sdepth } I = \text{sdepth } I'$, or equivalently $\text{spdim } I = \text{spdim } I'$.*

Proposition 3.6. *3.5 is equivalent to 2.4.*

The construction of $M(B)$ in the following proof is taken from Section 6 of [TV15].

Proof. 3.5 is clearly a special case of 2.4, so we only need to prove one implication.

Let $I \subseteq S$ be a monomial ideal and set $L := L_I$. Denote by $A \subset L$ the set of atoms of L and let further $\Sigma(A)$ be the boolean algebra on A . There is an injective meet-preserving map $j : L \rightarrow \Sigma(A)$, which maps an element to the set of atoms below it. We consider L as a subset of $\Sigma(A)$ via j .

Let $B := j(\mathcal{B}(I))$ and let further $M(B) \subset \Sigma(A)$ be the set of all meets in $\Sigma(A)$ of subsets of B . Here, we consider the maximal element of $\Sigma(A)$ as the meet of the empty set. Then $M(B)$ is an atomistic lattice ([TV15, Lemma 6.1]), and the inclusion $M(B) \subseteq L$ preserves the meet. Further, it holds that $\mathcal{B}(M(B)) = B$ by [TV15, Proposition 6.5].

We order the elements a_1, \dots, a_r of $L \setminus M(B)$ by decreasing rank and set $L_i := L \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_i\}$. This way, we obtain an increasing chain

$$M(B) = L_r \subsetneq L_{r-1} \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq L_0 = L$$

of lattices, where all the inclusions are meet-preserving (cf. [Kat15, Lemma 3.7]). It is easy to see by induction on i that $\mathcal{B}(L_i) = \mathcal{B}(L)$ for all i . Indeed, this is obvious for $i = 0$. For $i > 0$, it holds that $a_{i+1} \notin \mathcal{B}(L) = \mathcal{B}(L_i)$, and hence the arguments given in Lemma 3.8 and Remark 3.9 of [Kat15] show that $\mathcal{B}(L_{i+1}) = \mathcal{B}(L_i)$.

Fix an i such that $0 \leq i \leq r$. It follows from [IKMF14, Theorem 3.4] that there exists a squarefree monomial ideal $J \subset S''$ in some polynomial ring S'' and a variable $x \in S''$, such that $L_i \cong L_J$ and $L_{i+1} \cong L_{(J:x)}$. Thus, 3.5 implies that $\text{spdim}_{\mathbb{Q}} L_i = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{Q}} L_{i+1}$ and $\text{spdim}_{\mathbb{I}} L_i = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{I}} L_{i+1}$. As this holds for all i , we arrive at the conclusion that

$$\text{spdim } S/I = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{Q}} L = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{Q}} M(B)$$

and

$$\text{spdim } I = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{I}} L = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{I}} M(B).$$

Now let $I' \subset S'$ be a second monomial ideal with $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$. This clearly implies that $M(\mathcal{B}(I)) \cong M(\mathcal{B}(I'))$, and hence that

$$\text{spdim } S/I = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{Q}} M(\mathcal{B}(I)) = \text{spdim}_{\mathbb{Q}} M(\mathcal{B}(I')) = \text{spdim } S'/I'$$

and similar for $\text{spdim } I$. □

Remark 3.7. (1) Note that the inequalities $\text{sdepth}_S S/I \leq \text{sdepth}_S S/I'$ and also $\text{sdepth } I \leq \text{sdepth } I'$ are clear, because every Stanley decomposition of S/I and I restricts to a Stanley decomposition of S/I' and I' , respectively. So the difficulty is to extend a Stanley decomposition of S/I' or I' to a Stanley decomposition of S/I or I .

(2) For Theorem 3.1, it would be enough to prove 3.5 (and thus 2.4) for those ideals which actually appear in the proof of Theorem 3.1. In particular, one may assume that the minimal free resolution of I is supported on the Scarf complex, and that the latter is a stoss complex in the sense of [Kat15], i.e. an acyclic $(p-1)$ -dimensional simplicial complex with a complete $(p-2)$ -skeleton, where $p = \text{pdim } S/I$. Note that such a resolution is a truncation of the Taylor resolution.

(3) The assumption that I is squarefree is inessential, as it does not affect the lcm-lattices. One may further assume in 3.5 that all generators of I have the same degree, cf. [IKMF14, Proposition 5.12].

It seems desirable to understand the implications of the condition $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$ in 3.5. One possible approach is to consider the Hilbert series of S/I . Recall that it is given by

$$\mathbf{H}(S/I; t_1, \dots, t_n) = \frac{1}{(1-t_1) \cdots (1-t_n)} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} t^m \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \beta_{i,m}(S/I),$$

where we write $t^m = t_1^{m_1} \cdots t_n^{m_n}$. Now the condition $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$ implies that the Hilbert series of S/I' has the same “shape”, in the sense that no further cancellation of terms occurs. As Stanley decompositions can be seen as decompositions of the Hilbert series, this might imply that the Stanley decompositions are also similar.

However, the following example shows that it is not enough to consider this “shape” of the Hilbert series.

Example 3.8. Let $S = \mathbb{K}[a, b, c, x, y]$ and consider the following two ideals

$$I_1 := (a^2x^2, b^2x^2, c^2x^2, a^2b^2c^2, abctxy)$$

$$I_2 := (a^2x^2, b^2x^2, c^2x^2, a^2b^2c^2, abctx)$$

in S . One can easily compute that $\text{pdim } S/I_1 = 4$ and that $\text{pdim } S/I_2 = 3$. Further, both ideals have only five generators, so their Stanley projective dimensions coincide with the respective projective dimensions [IKMF16]. In particular, their Betti posets are nonisomorphic and their Stanley projective dimensions differ. Further, using the algorithm of [IZ14], we computed that $\text{spdim } I_1 = \text{spdim } I_2$.

On the other hand, their Hilbert series have the same “shape”. The reason is that for all elements $m \in \mathcal{B}(I_1) \setminus \mathcal{B}(I_2)$ it holds that $\sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \beta_{i,m}(S/I_1) = 0$.

3.3. Generic ideals. In this section we show that a weak version of 2.4 holds for generic ideals in the sense of Miller, Sturmfels and Yanagawa [MSY00].

Proposition 3.9. *Let $I \subset S$ be a generic monomial ideal. Let further $I' \subseteq S'$ be a further monomial ideal, such that there is a surjective join-preserving map $L_I \rightarrow L_{I'}$ and assume that $\mathcal{B}(I) \cong \mathcal{B}(I')$.*

Then it holds that $\text{spdim}_S S/I = \text{spdim}_{S'} S'/I'$.

The addition assumption that there is a map $L_I \rightarrow L_{I'}$ is not a severe restriction, because in our proof of Theorem 3.1 we only consider this situation.

Proof. Let $p = \text{pdim}_S S/I$. Recall that the Scarf complex of I is the subset $\Delta(I) \subseteq L_I$ of those elements which can be written as a join of atoms in a unique way. In general, the Betti poset contains the Scarf complex, and in the generic situation these two coincide. So every element of the Betti poset of I is a join of atoms in a unique way. But then this also holds for I' , and hence $\mathcal{B}(I') = \Delta(I')$ as well. In particular, there exists an element $a \in \Delta(I')$ of rank $p = \text{pdim}_S S/I = \text{pdim}_{S'} S'/I'$. We can construct a surjective join-preserving map from $L_{I'}$ to a boolean algebra on p atoms by sending every element $b \in L_{I'}$ to the set of atoms below $b \wedge a$. The boolean algebra on p atoms can be considered as lcm-lattice of an ideal J generated by p variables, and the latter has Stanley projective dimension p . Hence we conclude with Theorem 2.1 that $\text{spdim}_{S'} S'/I' \geq p$. On the other hand, the Stanley conjecture holds for S/I (as I is generic), so $\text{spdim}_S S/I \leq p$. Hence, using again Theorem 2.1 it follows that

$$p \leq \text{spdim}_{S'} S'/I' \leq \text{spdim}_S S/I \leq p,$$

so the claim follows. \square

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GOETHE-UNIVERSITÄT FRANKFURT, INSTITUT FÜR MATHEMATIK, 60054 FRANKFURT AM
MAIN, GERMANY
E-mail address: `katthaen@math.uni-frankfurt.de`